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## **Introduced by Assembly Member Medina**

June 5, 2014

House Resolution No. 44—Relative to the Panama Canal.

1 WHEREAS, The Country of Panama is located at the strategic

2 nexus of two globally important trade corridors forming both a

land bridge connecting North and South America, and controls the

4 Panama Canal, which links the North Atlantic Ocean, through the

Caribbean Sea, with the North Pacific Ocean; and

WHEREAS, With the backing of the United States, Panama seceded from Colombia in 1903 and signed a treaty with the United States allowing for the construction of the canal; and

WHEREAS, In 1904 the United States took over construction of the canal from the French, and opened it as a transcontinental passage on August 15, 1914. Ownership of the Canal transferred from the United States to Panama in 1999. The Panama Canal is a true engineering marvel of the early 20th Century, lifting ships 26 meters up to and down from Gatun Lake through the use of electric mini-locomotive "mules;" and

WHEREAS, The construction of the Panama Canal cost approximately four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) and resulted in the loss of over 25,000 lives, but opened a route across the Isthmus of Panama through the ports at Panama City and Colón that saves ships, which must navigate between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans to reach their ports of destination, days at sea and 13,000 kilometers of travel; and

WHEREAS, Plans were made for a grand celebration to mark the official opening of the Panama Canal on August 15, 1914, -2

1 including the launching of an international fleet of warships on 2 New Year's Day 1915, from Hampton Roads, Virginia, which 3 would then have traveled through the Panama Canal and arrived 4 in San Francisco for the opening of the Panama-Pacific 5 International Exposition, a world's fair- like celebration; and

WHEREAS, The beginning of World War I caused the cancellation of the grand festivities at the canal, and a more modest ceremony was held whereby a simple cargo boat, the SS Ancon, piloted by Captain John A. Constantine, made the first official canal transit, without the anticipated crowd of international dignitaries in attendance; and

WHEREAS, The Panama-Pacific International Exposition took place as planned between February 20 and December 4, 1915, providing both an opportunity to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal and for San Francisco to showcase its recovery from the 1906 earthquake. While the Palace of Fine Arts is the only building still standing from the exposition, among the exhibits at the exposition highlighting the new east-west route were the first steam locomotive purchased by Southern Pacific Railroad, which is now on display at the California State Railroad Museum in Sacramento, the Liberty Bell, which traveled by train on a nationwide tour from Pennsylvania, and a telephone line that was established from the exposition to New York, enabling people across the country to hear the Pacific Ocean; and

WHEREAS, In 1913 the United States Post Office issued a set of four postage stamps to commemorate San Francisco's Panama-Pacific International Exposition with designs depicting a profile of Vasco Núñez de Balboa  $(1\phi)$ , the Pedro Miguel Locks of the Panama Canal  $(2\phi)$ , the Golden Gate  $(5\phi)$ , and the discovery of San Francisco Bay  $(10\phi)$ , and reissued the stamps in 1914 and 1915. The United States Congress also authorized the San Francisco Mint to issue a series of five commemorative coins consisting of the 1915S silver Panama-Pacific half-dollar and four gold coins; and

WHEREAS, The Panama-California Exposition was held at Balboa Park in San Diego, California, from March 9, 1915, to January 1, 1917, to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, and to highlight San Diego's location as the first American port of call for northbound ships that passed westward through the Panama Canal. Several of the buildings constructed for the

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Panama-California Exposition, including the Cabrillo Bridge, the California Bell Tower, the California State Exposition Building, and other related buildings that are maintained by the San Diego Museum of Man, still stand today as historic landmarks and as symbols of the 100-year history California shares with Panama

and as symbols of trade; and WHEREAS, California's two-trillion-dollar economy is the eighth largest economy in the world, and has benefited from increased international trade provided for by the use of the Panama

Canal, contributions from immigrants from Panama, and new investments by foreign businesses and entrepreneurs; and

WHEREAS, Now after operating for almost 100 years, over 13 thousand ships use the Panama Canal annually, making it one of the main maritime trade routes, and connecting more than 140 maritime routes through 1,700 ports and 160 countries, which are primarily used by the United States, China, Chile, Japan, and South Korea; and

WHEREAS, Panamanians approved an ambitious plan, which is estimated to cost five billion three hundred million dollars, to double the capacity of the canal by 2015, strengthening the global goods movement network and supporting direct trade between Panama and the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the completion of the Panama Canal and the 495th anniversary of the founding of Panama City, there is a cause for reflection and celebration of the unique and beneficial relationship between the United States and Panama, and there is a call for a renewed commitment to enhancing the economic, cultural, and trade relationships between the State of California and the Country of Panama; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President of Panama and to the author for appropriate distribution.